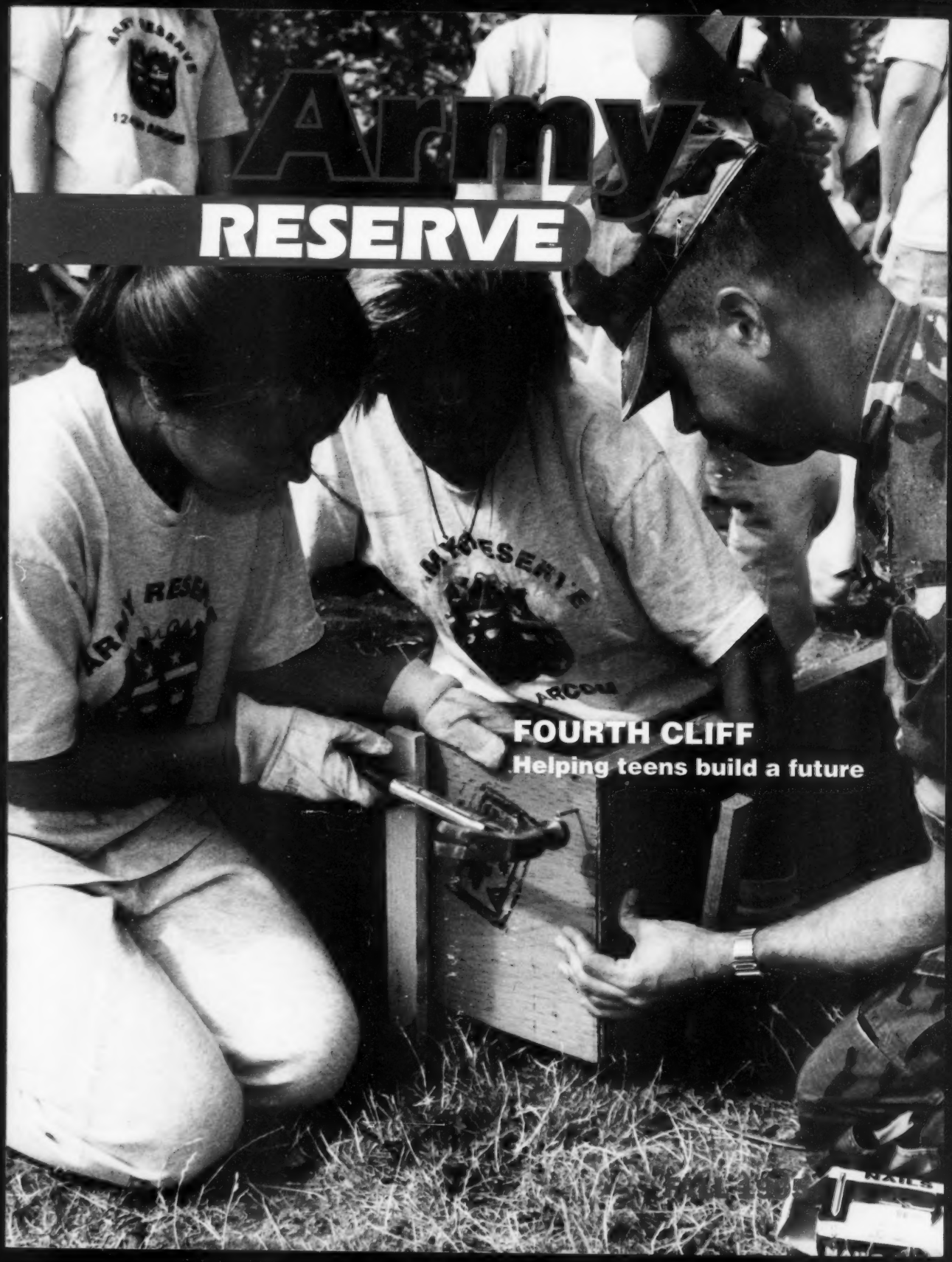
Army RESERVE



FOURTH CLIFF

Helping teens build a future

Fast-paced AT. *Spc. Frederick A. Gates of the 758th Maintenance Company, Columbus, Ohio, takes his turn piloting an engineering boat on the Rhine River in Germany during annual training. Behind him are three other 83rd Army Reserve Command soldiers, left to right, Spc. Troy Anderson, Spc. Quentin W. Combs and Sgt. Vincent E. Gillam. Others on the boat are civilian employees at the Equipment Support Center Mannheim, where the 758th worked during AT. Originally tasked to support Operation RetroEurope, the 758th instead filled in for an active Army maintenace unit which was sent to Africa for the Rwandan relief effort. "This is what our real world mission would be - depot operations," said 1st Lt. Robert Frazier, acting commander of the 758th. Story, photos on page 14.*

Army Reserve Magazine

Since 1954. America's largest circulating military magazine.

Volume 41, Number 2 **Fall 1995**

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Front cover. *Photo by Pam Briola. Chief Warrant Officer Dan Brynner, a pilot with Co. A, 6/158th Aviation Reg., Everett, Wash., helps teenagers build a sandbox during a Fourth Cliff Model II project.*
Back cover. *Photo by Lt. Col. Bob Pratt. The first in a series, this photo is a blow-up of a USAR retention poster that profiles an outstanding citizen-soldier.*

MAJOR GENERAL MAX BARATZ
CHIEF, UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES M. NIELSEN
CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code

Army Reserve Magazine

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From the Chief, Army Reserve

Don't waste school slots

We must do a better job of sending our soldiers to military schools. It's critical to mission readiness. Slots are going unclaimed. Reservists are showing up overweight or unable to pass the APFT. Even worse, they're not showing up at all. Unit chains-of-command must get more involved.

Maj. Gen. Max Baratz

There is simply no excuse for a no-show. We have far too many, up to 40 percent for some active component courses. Units are accountable once a school seat is reserved, and that means more than just cutting orders. The unit must ensure the soldier attends class and graduates.

If the soldier backs out before the class starts or becomes unqualified, the unit must cancel the reservation at the earliest possible time. Canceling early gives the "system" a chance to find an alternate.

Here's an example of how we are under-utilizing training seats. In the first quarter of FY 95, the Army Reserve had 120 slots for active component BNCOC; we filled only two. That's wrong.

I'm not advocating a "send anybody to fill seats" policy. On the contrary, we must be smart about whom we school train. Candidates must meet the course prerequisites and be highly motivated. There's simply no excuse for sending someone who is overweight or cannot pass the APFT. Test them to standard at home station, and if there's any doubt, cancel the slot, but do it early.

NCOs – do a better job of preparing soldiers for schools, especially DMOSQ training. We can't support America's Army without a properly trained force.

Money for school seats is there, though we are forced to prioritize our limited training dollars.

Tier 2C through 5B units can get training seats, but should let soldiers attend school in lieu of annual training, when feasible.

You can direct questions on schools to the Individual Training Branch at the U.S. Army Reserve Command, (404) 629-7857.

Most units have computer access to the Army Training Requirements and Resources System. ATRRS lists course prerequisites and class dates for active and reserve component schools. FY 96 class dates are on the system now; FY 97 dates will be published later this fall. That should give units ample time to make the system work, especially if they hype the program to soldiers. Units can process course applications through ATRRS. For help, call the ATRRS Branch at USARC, (404) 629-8737.

Commanders, first sergeants, training NCOs – use the Army's professional development system. Prepare your soldiers well for school. Eliminate no-shows and APFT failures. School training is a solid investment in our future. Let's make it work. ★

Reorganization will chop two training division HQs

Divisions to add USARF schools by October 1996

IN A MOVE DESIGNED TO ENHANCE THE way the Army trains its soldiers, the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve has announced a major reorganization of Army Reserve training divisions and reserve forces schools.

Through an internal reorganization, nine divisions (Institutional Training) will be restructured to seven and aligned with U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's (TRADOC) seven regional school systems. Command and control of U.S. Army Reserve Forces (USARF) schools will also be shifted to the new divisions.

"The restructuring expands traditional missions of the divisions to include peacetime and mobilization skill training of individual soldiers," said Maj. Gen. Max Baratz, Chief, Army Reserve. "It also saves us money and significantly enhances readiness."

The plan consolidates all individual training into one common structure and reduces the total number of soldiers assigned to IT divisions by 23 percent. The headquarters of the 70th Division in Livonia, Mich., and the 76th Division in West Hartford, Conn., will be deactivated, but to protect soldiers and maintain regional Army Reserve presence, one brigade from each division will be integrated into the seven remaining divisions.

"We will protect as many soldiers as possible," said Baratz.

The plan will be executed in two phases. The first phase will place command and control of the USARF schools under the remaining seven divisions (80th in Richmond, Va; 84th in Milwaukee, Wis.; 95th in Oklahoma City, Okla.; 98th in Rochester, N.Y.; 100th in Louisville, Ky.; 104th in Vancouver, Wash., and 108th in Charlotte, N.C.). Phase two deactivates the 70th and 76th headquarters, reorganizes the force structure and redefines missions.

To the maximum extent, displaced soldiers from this reorganization will be assigned to other unit vacancies consistent with the soldiers' military specialties.

The reorganization, part of the U.S. Army Total Training Study and Total Army School System developed by TRADOC, is expected to be completed by October 1996. ★

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Mandatory REFRAD changes for LTC(P)s

New reg allows 30 years of commissioned service

EFFECTIVE NOV. 1, 1995, THE RULE changes for processing promotable USAR lieutenant colonels off of active duty for maximum years of service.

Promotable lieutenant colonels will be treated as colonels, and removed from active duty after 30 years of commissioned service. Currently, lieutenant colonels must leave active duty at 28 years of commissioned service, even those selected for promotion.

This change applies primarily to Active Guard Reserve officers, but also affects any RC promotable lieutenant colonel on active duty (not active duty for training).

Guidance can be found in AR 600-8-24. ★

TRAINING

ROTC has points-only work for IRR soldiers

Inspectors of JROTC programs needed in First Region

CADET COMMAND'S FIRST ROTC REGION is looking for help from IRR soldiers. Needed are senior NCOs and officers to conduct inspections of JROTC units. First Region includes states along the Atlantic coast. Participants should live within commuting distance of the schools they inspect.

Tours of duty generally run 4-6 days, which includes a one-day train-up session. Inspections are held between February and May.

Reservists are attached to First Region for points only. For information, contact Lt. Col. Terry Landrum, (910) 396-4127/7510. ★

FORCE STRUCTURE

Year closes with USAR strength of 618,090

Figure adds Selected Reserve and IRR; retirees total 600,000

THE ARMY RESERVE ENDED FY 95 WITH a Selected Reserve strength of 241,300, a drop of 7 percent from FY 94. The Selected Reserve includes Troop Program Units, Active Guard Reserve and Individual Mobilization Augmentees.

The Ready Reserve roster was 618,090 strong (Selected Reserve plus Individual Ready Reserve) .

A third component, the Retired Reserve, had approximately 600,000 soldiers on its rolls.

Broken down, the Selected Reserve included 217,365 TPU soldiers, 11,940 AGRs (Reserve soldiers on full-time duty) and 11,995 IMAs.

In TPUs, 83 percent of soldiers were enlisted, 17 percent officers. Enlisted soldiers accounted for 73 percent of the AGR force, officers 27 percent.

The FY 95 Individual Ready Reserve strength of 376,790 was about 60,000 less than FY 93, when migration from the active Army and TPUs reached its peak because of downsizing.

By the end of FY 96, the Selected Reserve must be down to 230,000 soldiers, and will bottom-out at 208,000 in FY 98.

As a comparison, the Selected Reserve end strength in FY 89 was 319,244, the peak before downsizing. ★

ENGINEERING

USAR construction budget underfunded

Only 23 percent of 1996 requirements covered

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION MAY BE ONLY one among many underfunded programs in the Army Reserve today, but the potential repercussions of the budget shortfall will have a dramatic impact on construction of the Army Reserve's present and future facilities.

The budget for Army Reserve military construction for fiscal year 1996 is $43 million – 23 percent of the USAR's total annual construction requirements. Based on current funding guidance for fiscal years 1997-2001, the outlook for fulfilling USAR construction requirements in the short term is not promising.

Requirements for military construction (MILCON) are calculated on the basis of two primary factors. First, revitalization requirements address the need to renew, upgrade and modernize the existing inventory of facilities over a 57-year cycle. Second, additional funds are needed

to construct the accumulation, or backlog, of new project requirements.

Revitalization requirements are estimated at $96 million per year. Reduction of the construction backlog – the backlog buyout – adds another $90 million.

MILCON funding reflects $55 million for fiscal year 1997 (30 percent of our requirements) and $51 million (27 percent of our requirements) for fiscal year 1998.

"The consequences of this degree of underfunding are serious, but not necessarily obvious," said Lt. Col. Roy Higgins of OCAR's engineer support office. "Valid facility requirements to meet training, maintenance and logistics readiness needs will go unfunded, as will operation and maintenance costs for upkeep and repairs."

"The Army Reserve MILCON program historically has been underfunded, and a change to this trend is not within sight in the short term," added Higgins. "We can fund only the most critical needs with the limited monies available."

At a time when reduced funding for new construction and operation and maintenance is the norm, all commanders are asked to be good stewards of their respective facilities.

"Commanders must tell the USAR story in their local communities," added Higgins. "Grassroots support is critical for military construction needs. Our future readiness depends on how well we care for our facilities, and the level of Congressional support for our critical needs." ★

HEALTH

Study on Gulf war illness released

No clinical evidence found of new or unique syndromes

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE for Health Affairs Stephen Joseph recently summarized results of a clinical evaluation of more than 10,000 active duty military personnel and their families who participated in the Comprehensive Clinical Evaluation Program.

The results of CCEP examinations provide new insight into the health complaints of Gulf war veterans and their families.

To date, those examinations "show no clinical evidence for new or unique illnesses or syndromes among (patients)," said Joseph. "Severe disability is not a major characteristic." The finding is consistent with a National Institutes of Health report that indicates "no single disease or syndrome is apparent, but rather multiple illnesses with overlapping symptoms and causes." DoD and VA studies continue. ★

EDUCATION

Reserve training a college bonus

Many military courses qualify for undergraduate credit

MANY MILITARY TRAINING COURSES and specialties are worth college credit. The greater the correlation with a college course content, the more credit Reservists can earn.

Reservists should evaluate their military training using the ACE Guide produced by the American Council on Education. The guide lists courses and occupations for each military service, along with a detailed analysis of the educational equivalent for each course. The guide recommends credit number based upon a course evaluation, but the actual credit can only be awarded by colleges.

Another source of nontraditional college credit is the DANTES Testing Program which includes the DANTES Subject Standardized Tests, the College-Level Examination Program and the American College Testing Proficiency Examination Program. Passing these tests results in a college credit recommendation.

Before enrolling, soldiers should ask college counselors about their policies, and seek an evaluation of potential non-traditional college credit available to them. ★

Labor of love

Fourth Cliff projects improve community relations and teen self-esteem

Story by Elaine McGee

Beneath the grandstands at Birmingham's Legion Field, saws buzz and hammers whack. Above the din, Army Reservists shout instructions and offer words of encouragement to their "platoons." The heat and humidity on this late August afternoon do not dampen spirits or slow the mission – to construct 100 picnic tables for the city's Parks and Recreation Department.

Filling the "platoons" are 45 teenagers from Birmingham's A.G. Gaston Boys and Girls Club. Supervising the worksite are NCOs from Company C, 926th Engineer Battalion, Huntsville, Ala. Their work is part of the Fourth Cliff Model II program, sponsored by the U.S. Army Reserve Command and Boy and Girls Clubs of America.

For six weeks this past summer, more than 700 at-risk teens teamed with Army Reservists to tackle community improvement projects in 12 cities. The Birmingham crew, in addition to making the picnic tables, built a quarter-mile walking track and refurbished a basketball court, volleyball court and picnic pavilion at Downey Park, and cleared a nature trail at Rufner Mountain.

Fourth Cliff is one of many projects sponsored by the Army's Civil Military Cooperation Program.

Community officials select the work to be done and provide materials. Boys and Girls Clubs identify the teens, while USAR units oversee each project. Reservists work in IDT, AT or ADSW status for the six weeks.

"We couldn't have possibly accomplished this much work over the summer without the soldiers' and teenagers' help," said Karyl Cosey, crafts superintendent for Birmingham's Parks and Recreations Department.

Through Fourth Cliff, the Army Reserve develops meaningful partnerships with communities while teaching needy teens valuable

Terry Blumi

It's not all *work and no play. SSgt. Norman Stevens leads his team in a tug-of-war contest during the end-of-project picnic at Fort Snelling State Park near Minneapolis.*

skills. The individual soldier also benefits.

"Our soldiers are helping their communities and enhancing their military skills and combat readiness," said Maj. Larry Hartsook, coordinator of USARC's $1.64 million CMCP projects. "In many cases, the training our soldiers receive during CMCP missions closely parallels the training they receive during overseas deployments."

While working on Fourth Cliff projects, teenagers earn about $6 an hour, and for many, it's their first real job.

"The teens learned self-confidence, motivation and I think their sense of self worth increased," said Tim Richardson, Fourth Cliff national program director for the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. "The soldiers have such a high degree of community spirit, and they passed that on to the kids. That's something a lot of teens don't have."

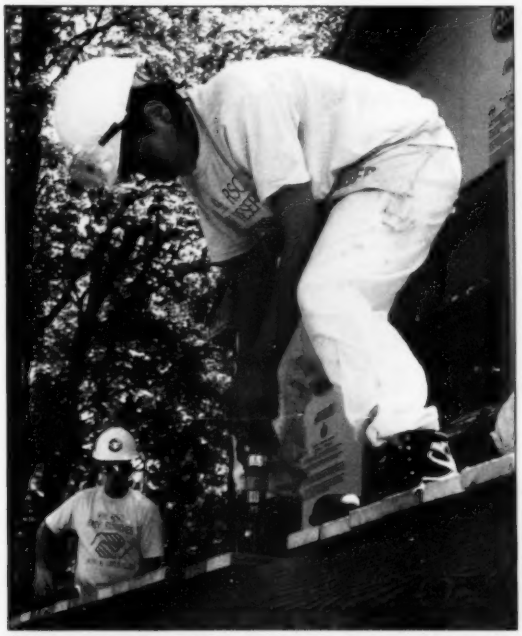
In Pittsburgh, soldiers from the 99th Regional Support Command and about 30 teens from the Boys And Girls Club of Western Pennsylvania renovated the Boy Scout cabin at Allegheny County's North Park.

"It's hard work, but it's us, doing it by ourselves," said 16-year-old Andre Tucker. "We use a lot of teamwork and that's what helps us get things done."

Approximately 95 percent of the teens selected for the Fourth Cliff Model II program worked the entire six weeks, according to Richardson.

"For some at-risk teens the hope for work often becomes a dream deferred," said Richardson. "Fourth Cliff has made that dream come true for many of our teenagers."

Wrote one 17-year-old in a letter to her military supervisors: "Thanks for the time and support you have given us over the past few weeks. From your guidance and help, many of us have gained skills we will use in the future." ★



A teen at work ***on the Boy Scout cabin in a Pennsylvania park.***

Honor Roll

Army Reservists from the following Regional Support Commands or Army Reserve Commands worked with area Boys and Girls Clubs on Fourth Cliff Model II projects:

77th RSC (New York City)
Renovated the Randall Island recreation facility.

81st RSC (Atlanta)
Refurbished 23 houses owned by the elderly and improved 11 public park facilities.

81st RSC (Birmingham)
Built 100 picnic tables, installed a walking track, refurbished basketball and volleyball courts, restored a picnic pavilion and cleared brush along a jogging path in city parks.

86th ARCOM (Chicago)
Provided a counselor-in-training and taught basic painting skills.

86th ARCOM (Detroit)
Taught drywall, plumbing and landscaping skills while renovating Fort Wayne, a dormant WWI Army depot.

88th RSC (Minneapolis)
Assisted two non-profit groups, The Project for Pride in Living and the Habitat for Humanity, in renovating two homes.

89th RSC (Wichita)
Cleaned and made improvements to area parks.

90th ARCOM (San Antonio)
Refurbished homes for the elderly and disabled, covered graffiti and cleaned city parks.

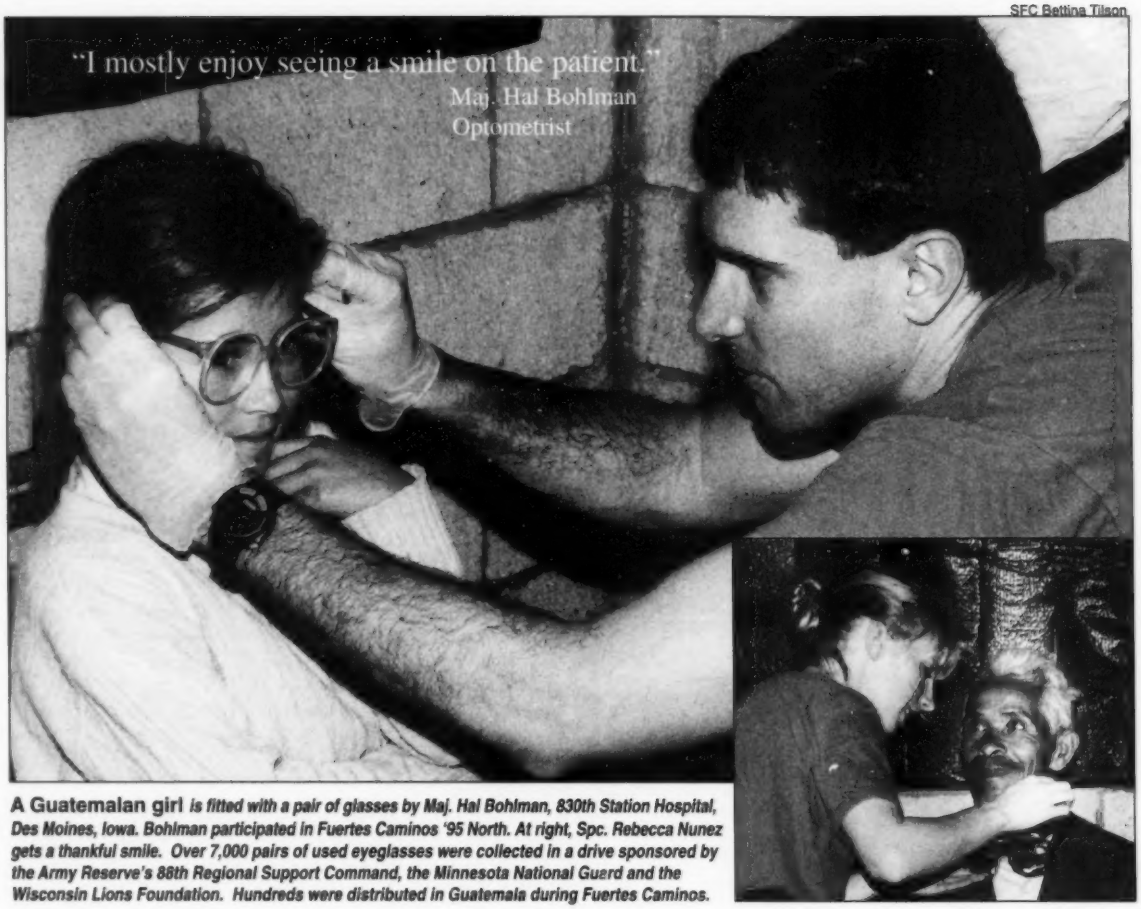
94th RSC (Boston)
In conjunction with other military services, built three baseball fields, two soccer fields, a concession stand, bandstand and gazebo, renovated a boathouse, restored a baseball field, soccer field and grandstand, and cleaned a river bank.

99th RSC (Pittsburgh)
Refurbished the Boy Scout cabin at Allegheny County's North Park, to include new wheelchair ramps, steps, a roof, vinyl siding, dropped ceilings and paneling.

122nd ARCOM (Little Rock)
Cleared an overgrown playground, picnic area and walking trail and improved a bridge at a city park.

124th RSC (Seattle)
Refurbished playground equipment and landscaping at four area schools.

SFC Bettina Tilson



A Guatemalan girl ***is fitted with a pair of glasses by Maj. Hal Bohlman, 830th Station Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa. Bohlman participated in Fuertes Caminos '95 North. At right, Spc. Rebecca Nunez gets a thankful smile. Over 7,000 pairs of used eyeglasses were collected in a drive sponsored by the Army Reserve's 88th Regional Support Command, the Minnesota National Guard and the Wisconsin Lions Foundation. Hundreds were distributed in Guatemala during Fuertes Caminos.***

And the eyes have it

Guatemalans get a better look at American goodwill ambassadors during Fuertes Caminos

Story by SFC Bettina Tilson and Sgts. Stephen J. Snyder and Bill B. Brockberg

Most people stateside would trash an old pair of eyeglasses. But in Guatemala, used spectacles are spectacular.

An Army Reserve optometry unit earlier this year distributed hundreds of pairs of eyeglasses to Guatemalans as part of a medical readiness training exercise.

For many patients seeing clearly again was a life-changing experience.

"Look, I can see the trees on the mountainside. God bless you!" said one woman in Spanish.

"You can't express in words the good feeling you get from helping these people," said Capt. Elizabeth M. Riley, 330th Medical Brigade, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Nearly a thousand people a day received medical, dental or optometric support, plus veterinarian care for livestock, as part of Fuertes Caminos '95 North.

Most Guatemalans walked long distances to the medical clinics, some for more than a day.

"I watched a little girl get a shot because her hand was black from an infected spider bite," said Capt. Paul N. Dux of the 983rd Engineer Battalion, Toledo, Ohio. "The doctor said if she would have waited longer she would have died."

A makeshift optometry clinic was set up in a school room. While not every pair of glasses was a perfect optical match, most patients didn't care. Many walked out with a smile, eager to show the new glasses to family members.

The MEDRETE was only part of Fuertes Caminos. Engineers traveled daily to 23 remote work sites. Reservists built five schools, three bridges, a basketball court, base camp, modified airfield and dug 14 wells during the five-month exercise.

Elements from 83 units in 38 states deployed to Central America for Fuertes Caminos, using equipment from 20 different major commands.

But many Guatemalans were more impressed by a pair of discarded eyeglasses.

There's a Snow job in Panama

By Sgt. Tim Pinkham

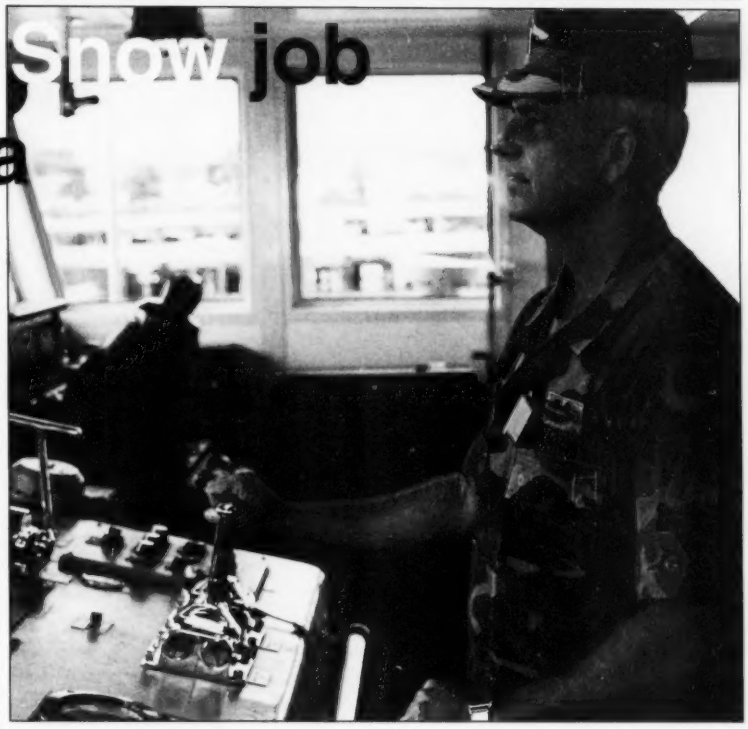
You'll find "Snow" in the tropics this year. Chief Warrant Officer 4 Eric Snow is a vessel master with the 481st Transportation Company (Heavy Boat), Stockton, Calif. He's currently serving a six-month tour of duty in Panama, delivering supplies and equipment up and down the coasts of Central America.

"The enjoyment I'm getting is by helping these people build their schools, clinics and highways," said Snow.

Children usually help Snow find the best landing spot on the beach and then guide him to the nearest road.

"My job is to keep the supply lines running," said Snow, who will begin another six-month tour in December.

A retired deputy sheriff from Santa Cruz County, Calif., Snow has spent 30 years in the Army, including a tour in Vietnam and a full-time stint with the 481st. ★



CWO4 Eric Snow, *on a six-month tour to Panama, pilots a supply vessel through the Panama Canal.*

Building relations in Korea

Story by SSgts. Don Rochon and Bob Rock

Soldiers from Hawaii's 411th Engineer Battalion built a better relationship with the Republic of Korea this summer ... one steel panel at a time.

The unit, in coordination with Korean officials, constructed a unique building using one of the military's newest tools - the MIC-120. This machine automatically bends and cuts thin-gauged steel panels into the shape and size needed.

Construction of the large, semi-circular storage building, called a K-span (or Quonset hut), took place at Camp Carroll, near Taegu. The building is 160 feet long and 60 feet wide.

"With the computerized MIC-120 we can do in days what used to take weeks," explained Capt. Peter L. Lee, commander of Company A.

Engineer adds **color** to AT

Paints sign as symbol of unit's pride in humanitarian project

Story by Sgt. Chris Brown

Soldiers of the 448th Engineer Battalion, Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, built something to be proud of in Belize – a five-room vocational school. Spc. Miquel Colon made sure the unit got credit.

Colon painted a unit sign that vividly reflects the 448th's efforts in Double Head Cabbage, a joint U.S.-Belize project.

"The company commander and some of the NCOs knew I could paint. So they told me to paint a sign, and make it good," said Colon. He has a bachelor's degree in art from Inter-American University and teaches art at Carolina High School.

Colon designed and then painted the 4-foot by 8-foot sign on plywood, coated it with polyurethane and framed it. The sign stands next to the school building.

"I went over there (Belize) and did my Army job," said Colon, a mason-carpenter in Company B. "I also got to do something that I do in my civilian life that I really like."

SSgt. Melinda Early

A bridge to stardom

Engineer makes TV appearance

Story by Sgt. Bill Brockberg

Capt. Catherine J. Harnack never thought of herself as a role model. But a nationally broadcast TV program did.

This past summer Harnack, commander of the 327th Engineer Company (Panel Bridge) in Ellsworth, Wis., made a guest appearance on the "Biggers and Summers" show, aired weekdays on the Lifetime cable network.

Harnack talked about her roles as a soldier, mother (she has a 2-year-old daughter) and leader of a predominately male military unit.

She arrived in New York City the day before filming to find transportation, hotel reservations and meals arranged.

"I had a working lunch with representatives from Burson-Marsteller (the Army's public relations firm) and got some good interview tips," said Harnack.

She was "discovered" the previous winter during an unrelated agency photo shoot of USAR domestic action projects.

Sgt. Donna Swenson

This photo *of Harnack driving a bridge erection boat was shown on television.*

On film day Harnack was relieved to find no audience in the studio.

"It felt more intimate, like I was talking with Biggers and Summers rather than to 20 million people," Harnack recalled.

Asked how the men in her unit react to a female commander, Harnack said, "I think they look to me as their leader, to do the best job I can. We all wear the green uniform."

Questions followed on why she joined the USAR ("I was a college student and didn't want a typical summer job") and how, as a mother, she would deal with a deployment. Then, given a tip that Harnack was in good shape, host Mark Summers asked for a P.T. demonstration.

"We started doing push-ups," she said. "He conked out after 15 repetitions and I kept going. And that was pretty much the end of my segment." ★

Letting their hair down

Military journalists role play as hostile civilian media and 'attack' War College students

By SSgt. Gary L. Younger

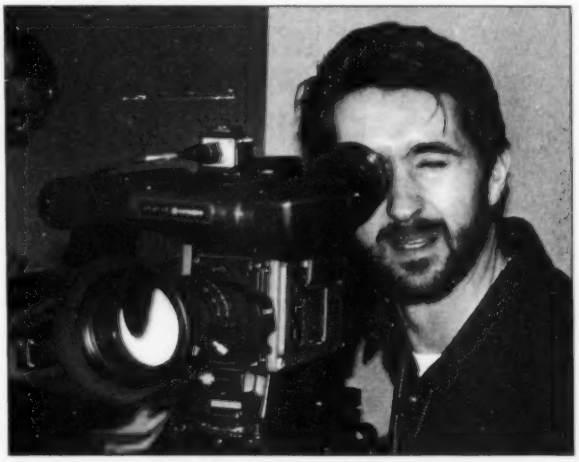
The 358th Public Affairs Detachment spent its annual training this year as part of a history-making experiment at the U.S. Army War College.

Playing the role of civilian journalists, to include the clothes and longer hair, the 358th grilled War College students during mock press conferences as part of the Strategic Crisis Exercise.

"One wrinkle to the new SCE is the intensive public affairs training," said Prof. Douglas Campbell, acting director of the Center for Strategic Leadership at the War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. "It's critical for our students to recognize that the media is a major player at the strategic/political level."

Video and print stories were produced daily throughout the 10-day exercise, both as training for the 358th and as a way for War College students to measure how they did against an aggressive civilian media.

"The War College students learned how to better deal with the pressure of the media," explained Maj. Orin Howell, commander of the 358th, based in Salt Lake City. "We helped them understand that the media will not always report events as seen through military eyes." ★



1st Lt. Chris Ivins, *358th PAD, films a mock press conference. The beard and hair added realism to his role as a civilian journalist. He was clean-shaven and in military uniform by the end of annual training.*

EPW

Exercise at Fort A.P. Hill hones wartime missions for military police

By Sgt. Bryan C. Smith

"The first thing I do is spray them for ticks and lice."

That's how Spc. Sheila Stennis of the 304th Military Police Battalion, Nashville, Tenn., greets prisoners of war, as she simulated in a recent training exercise at Fort A.P. Hill.

"Then they get a shower to remove the delousing agent," Stennis added. "This keeps them from infecting the rest of camp."

Gold Sword III gave MPs from across the United States a chance to polish their wartime mission of command, control and accounting for EPWs.

"We supply the same needs to EPWs as we would our own soldiers."

"We check their medical condition, give immunizations and treat any infections or ailments they have," explained Sgt. Robert A. Bond, a medic in the 304th.

Standard procedure requires MPs to separate officers from enlisted EPWs, and men from women. In certain situations, EPWs are also separated by religion. Every EPW wears an ID bracelet.

"We supply the same needs to EPWs as we would our own soldiers," said Maj. Chris R. Gentry, executive officer.

"Prisoners must work together," added SSgt. Kimberly L. Harbour of the 304th. "Eventually they will become self-sufficient, grow their own food and become a small community." ★

Sgt. Sheri D. Smith *(left) and Spc. Tammy D. Carpentar make the final check on EPW Sgt. Rod W. Bade's records while he waits behind the white line under guard of Spc. David Morgan.*

The prisoner *eats a field ration under watch of a guard tower. Training took place at Fort A.P. Hill, Va. The USAR has most of the Army's enemy prisoner of war units and wartime responsibilities.*

HEaT's on in Germany

And so is outstanding maintenance training for a number of Reserve units on AT

Story by Sgt. Michael Sweet

A "monster of a truck," something out of a "Mad Max" movie.

That's how one Reservist from the 758th Maintenance Company, Columbus, Ohio, described the Heavy Equipment Transporter (HET), the Army Reserve's newest wheeled cargo carrier.

While on annual training in Germany last year, four soldiers from the 758th attended a HET driving and maintenance course with German counterparts. The German Army also has purchased the HET.

"It can go pretty fast and stop on a dime," said Spc. Michael W. Schmidt from Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Originally scheduled to support Operation RetroEurope, the 758th learned shortly before departing for annual training that its host unit was being sent to Africa for the Rwandan relief effort. That meant the Reservists would have to fill in for an active Army maintenance battalion in Mannheim.

"This is what our real world mission would be," said 1st. Lt. Robert Frazer, acting commander of the 758th. "We would be expected to support depot operations."

Working at the depot level gave soldiers in the 758th the chance to pull maintenance on different vehicles and machines.

"I like working on bigger equipment," said Sgt. Oliver "OJ" Harding, while servicing a flatbed trailer axle. "It's easier to get to things and the tools are bigger."

"Big" describes the HET, which can transport 300 percent more cargo than the Army's previous hauler. In the cab of the HET is room for an Abrams tank crew.

Other features include an NBC ventilation system, 500-horsepower engine and adjustable central tire inflation system. ★

Ohio Reservists *from the 758th Maintenance Co. trained in Germany on the Army's new HET.*

Reservists support Retrograde Europe

By SSgt. Melanie R. Rowton

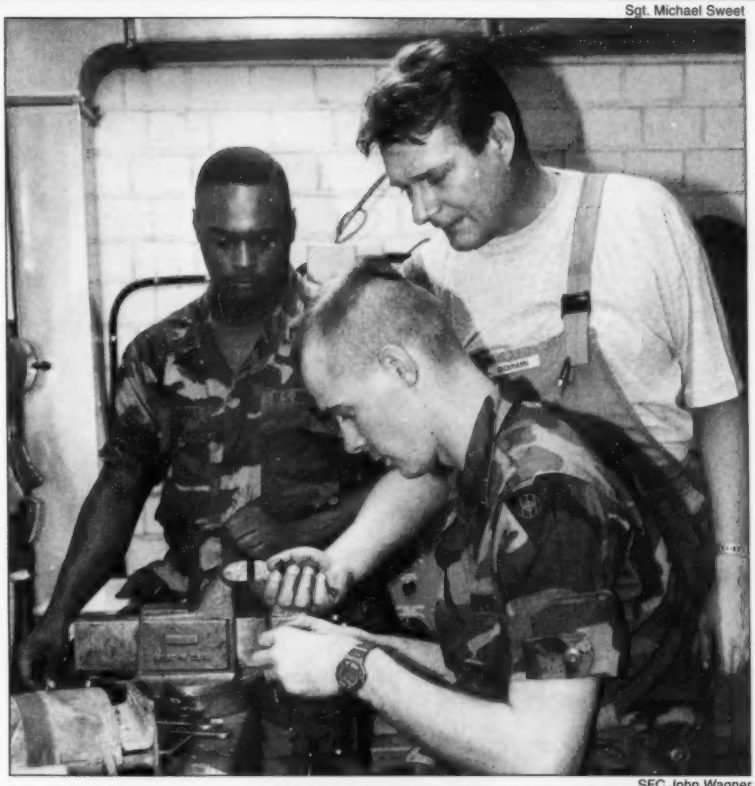
RETROEUR was a huge success in FY 95, thanks in large part to the Army Reserve.

Over 4,000 Army Reservists deployed to Germany to process and redistribute equipment made excess by the Army's downsizing. In FY 95 alone, Reservists prepped over 3,000 vehicles and inventoried over 39,000 line items.

"The retrograde mission is the largest soldier training exercise for the Army Reserve in Europe and possibly the world," said Maj. Andy Smith, chief of RETROEUR's coordination cell.

RETROEUR, unfunded in FY 96 except for some ODT annual training, was supported last year by provisional companies of Reservists on 139-day active duty tours, and by units on AT, such as the 209th Quartermaster and Maintenance Co., Lafayette, Ind., and 452nd Ordnance Co., Aberdeen, S.D.

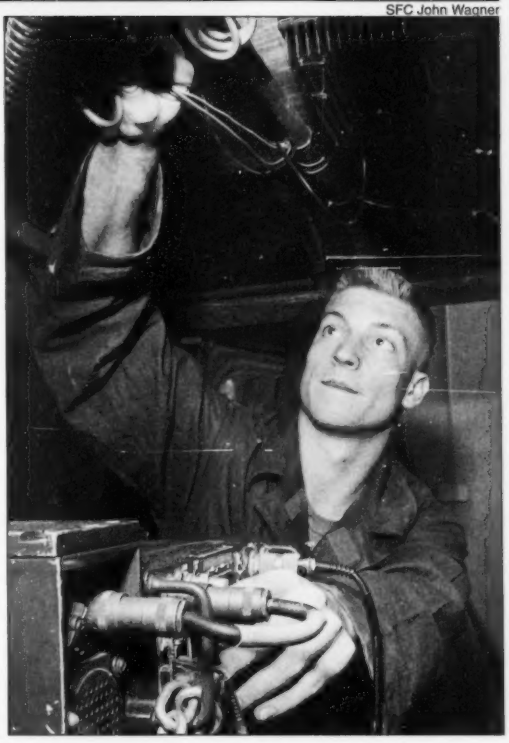
Sgt. Michael Sweet



SFC John Wagner

Spc. Chad Miller *of the 758th Maintenance Company, Columbus, Ohio, learns how to repair an alternator under the watchful eye of Reiner Dickmann, a civilian technician at the Equipment Support Center Mannheim, Germany. Standing is PFC Tyronne L. Thomas. Repairing the alternator instead of replacing it will save the Army about $1,700.*

Spc. Christopher Tilley *of the 682nd Maintenance Company, Canton, Ohio, services communications wiring in a vehicle while on annual training in Germany. This concept of training through real-mission production at maintenance sites in Germany provides logisticians a viable, low-cost alternative during times of restructuring and diminishing funds.*



USAR helps islands recover

Engineers repair damage done by Hurricane Marilyn

In September, an engineer task force from Puerto Rico's 65th Army Reserve Command helped the battered U.S. Virgin Islands recover from devastating damage caused by Hurricane Marilyn.

Reservists removed debris from schools and hospital grounds, cleared blocked roads and highways, and repaired health clinics and other public facilities.

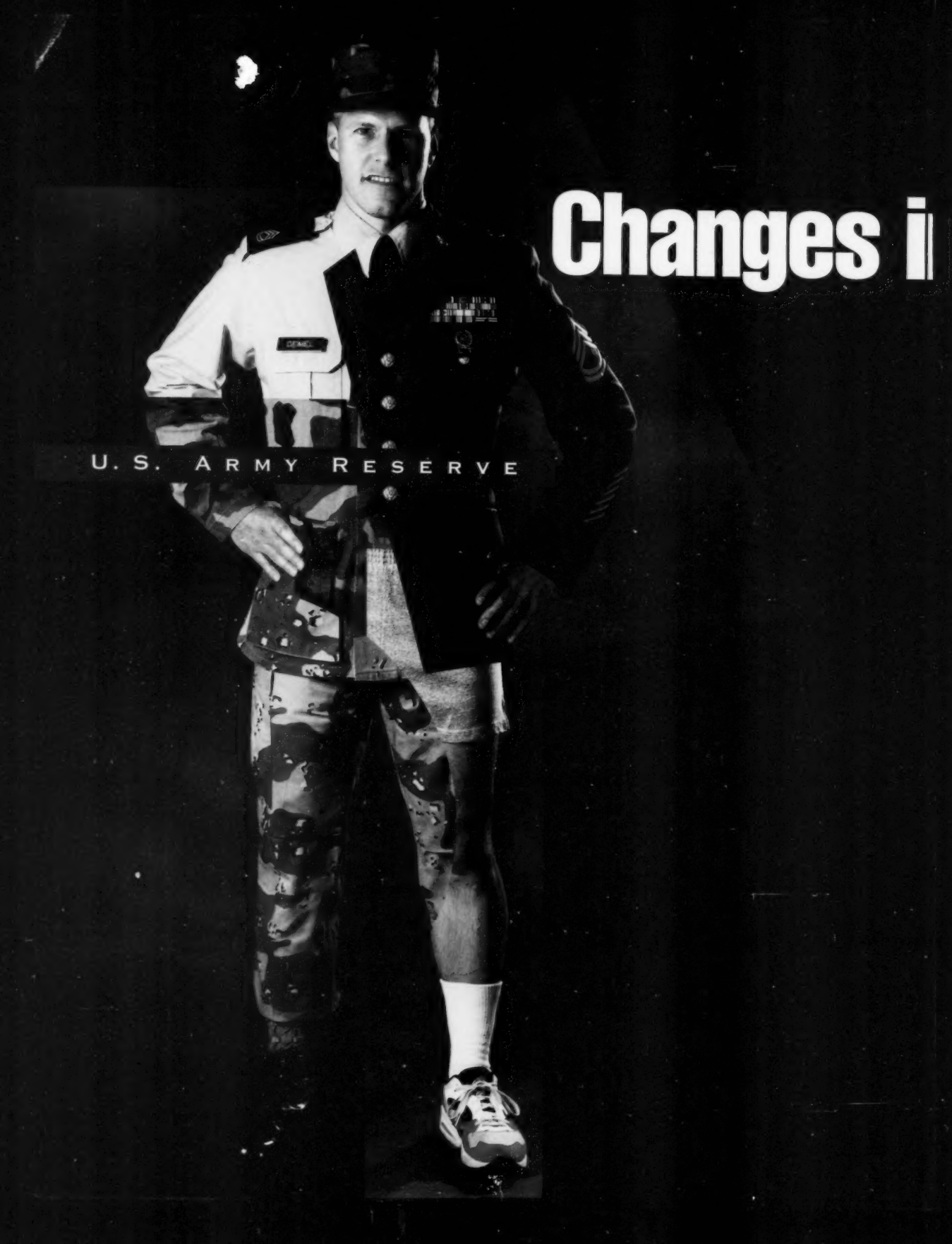
With much of this U.S. territory at a near standstill because of power outages, Reservists restrung power lines and cranked up huge generators to provide, in some cases, life-saving electricity.

Two units, the 448th Engineer Battalion (Heavy) and the 669th Port Construction Company, provided the muscle and engineering expertise. A handful of soldiers from the 94th Regional Support Command in Massachusetts also deployed.

The task force arrived in St. Thomas with five-ton dump trucks, 40-ton cranes, 5,000-gallon tankers, fork lifts and much more. Barges transported the equipment between Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

A 24-hour operations center run by the 65th ARCOM at Fort Buchanan supported the task force's humanitarian effort.

"The Army Reserve stands ready to assist in federal disasters and civil emergencies," said Maj. Gen. Max Baratz, Chief, Army Reserve. "Our specialized support structure makes us well suited to respond." ★


Changes i
U.S. ARMY RESERVE

the Army Reserve

The Army Reserve is undergoing significant changes as a result of the reshaping of America's Army. A transition of this magnitude is always difficult, but the Army Reserve is placing great emphasis on maintaining and improving the readiness of early-deploying units and on increasing our support to civilian communities. This special report illustrates the critical role the Army Reserve plays in our national defense.

Today's Army Reserve has proven itself to be a successful, essential partner in America's Army. The Army increasingly looks to the Army Reserve's unique capabilities and skills for use in contingencies: peace operations; peacetime training of America's Army; support of major operational missions, such as Operation RETROEUR (Retrograde of active Army equipment from Europe); support of overseas operations, and humanitarian and domestic support missions.

The process of transition from a Cold War-era force to the Army of the next century involves three major efforts:

- Downsizing to a Selected Reserve end strength of 208,000 by Fiscal Year 1998;
- A transfer of forces between the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard that realigns reserve component roles and missions;
- A command and control reorganization that reduces Army Reserve management overhead and focuses on the new missions that we and America's Army are facing.

As with all structure changes, there are always related impacts, both in funding and short-term readiness. The drawdown has resulted in some of our soldiers losing their positions because their units were inactivated, but every attempt is being made to find new jobs for them. Those Army Reservists who qualify will receive transition benefits.

The net result of all this will be to strengthen America's Army, especially in several critical areas. Specifically, by 1999 the Army Reserve will have over 40 percent of all combat support/combat service support forces, including:

- A significant share of the Army's enemy prisoner of war military police structure and MP force;
- A large slice of the reserve component (RC) medical structure;
- Most petroleum supply units, direct support and general support supply and service units, and most collection and classification units;
- A proportional share of echelons above corps signal units;
- Most civil affairs and psyops units.

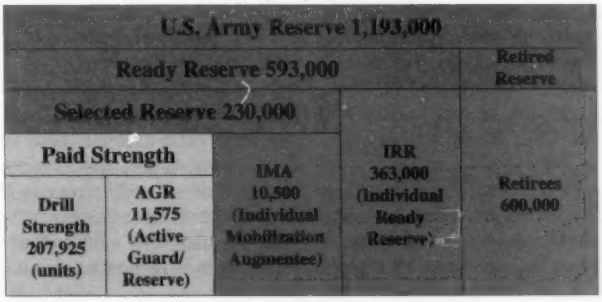
Components of the Army Reserve

The Army Reserve is authorized 230,000 soldiers in the **Selected Reserve** for Fiscal Year 1996. This component includes military technicians, Troop Program Unit soldiers, full-time Active Guard Reservists and soldiers who support active Army units and headquarters as Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA).

By the end of FY 96, the Army Reserve will have a pool of approximately 363,000 **Individual Ready Reservists** (IRR), many of whom will have recently left active duty

FY 96 Army Reserve Strength

(end-of-year projections)



Goal #1 – Posture the Army

and will be available for special missions and to serve as replacements in active Army or reserve component units during a mobilization. Finally, there will be approximately 600,000 **Retired Reservists**, who can be activated during a mobilization.

Unique capabilities

The Army Reserve's ability to support the National Security Strategy derives from its unique capabilities:

- As a federal force, prepared to provide the active component with units and individuals that can delivery critical combat support and combat service support;
- With commanders capable of key wartime missions at the highest levels of the Army (echelons above division and corps);
- As the Army's primary source of combat support and combat service support forces;
- Through installation management and platform projection missions;
- With training divisions, training brigades, school systems and regional training centers, the key to training base expansion in support of national defense policy;
- Composed of highly dedicated individuals who bring civilian expertise and experience to their military assignments.

These unique capabilities summarize what the Army Reserve is and what it can do. Virtually all of the Army Reserve force structure consists of "go-to-war" assets. Ninety-eight percent of Army Reserve units are aligned with active Army units for specific missions upon mobilization. Army Reserve units are grouped into four categories: warfight support, contingency force base, readiness enhancement and command and control.

Access to the Army Reserve

A smaller active Army and the changing nature of the kinds of missions that it is now seeing have increased the Army's dependence on the Army Reserve. The Army needs the Army Reserve to deploy its forces from their home stations, to sustain operations in an overseas theater and to perform many of its missions. As a result, the availability of Army Reserve units to support active Army operational requirements and their capability to perform their missions has become more important than ever.

In order to be ready to respond to any of several requirements, the Army Reserve is concentrating on several critical aspects of readiness, including access to Army Reserve units, carefully managing our personnel, equipment and training resources, and using automation to improve the Army Reserve's ability to respond to potential mobilization requirements.

Early access to the reserve components is essential to deployment operations, domestic assistance, relief operations and contingency operations. Access is necessary to provide direct support, as during deployment operations, and indirect support, as through backfill of active Army shortfalls in required skills and capabilities.

Current restrictions limit the use of Army Reserve combat support and combat service support resources both in support of active Army and Department of Defense operational missions. DoD's role in restoring democracy in Haiti during Operation Uphold Democracy provided a good example of a limited use of Army Reservists to support an operational mission.

Army Reserve readiness

The Army Reserve has instituted a number of initiatives for managing resources so that units and individuals most in need get supplies and services.

Army Reserve units that have benefited the most so far are those that are part of the Army's Contingency Force Pool (CFP). These are the combat support and combat service support units that have been identified as the ones that would be activated first in the case of a mobiliza-

Reserve for the 21st Century

tion. Altogether they include approximately 500 transportation, medical, civil affairs, signal, engineer, maintenance and other units that the Army needs to meet mission requirements.

The U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) in Atlanta, Ga., manages the United States-based portion of the USAR's CFP in coordination with the U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command, Fort Bragg, N.C., which manages the USAR's civil affairs and psychological operations units.

CFP units receive the highest priority for recruiting, training and equipping. As a group, their readiness has increased 28 percent since 1992 as a result of the U.S. Army Reserve Command's successful implementation and management of programs designed to improve their readiness. Their readiness will improve even more as we continue to recruit qualified personnel, train them for their missions and give them the equipment they need to do their jobs.

USAR readiness management programs also offer greater training opportunities for a portion of the Individual Ready Reserve by establishing categories within the IRR based on likelihood of call-up, the amount of training required following call-up, military specialty and rank.

The concept for prioritizing and managing Army Reserve resources is called tiered resourcing. Army Reserve units are organized into four tiers, based on deployment dates in support of regional operations plans in descending order from one through four:

- Tier 1 includes CONUS-based units identified as potentially required to support active forces in less than 15 days.
- Tier 2 includes an Army Reserve response within 14 to 31 days.
- Tier 3 includes U.S. Army Reserve Forces Schools, Regional Training Sites, Area Maintenance Support Activities, Equipment Concentration Sites and the remaining units in the Department of the Army Master Priority sequence.
- Tier 4 includes inactivated units.

Installation management

Starting in 1994, USAR forces trained for the first time on installations controlled by the Army Reserve. U.S. Forces Command transferred several posts to the USARC in 1994, including Fort McCoy, Wis., Fort Hunter-Liggett, Calif., and Camp Parks, Calif. These installations are in the process of becoming regional training sites for all three components of America's Army.

Having control of these installations will greatly enhance the Army Reserve's ability to train active and reserve component forces by providing regional training "hubs" that will augment both field and computer simulated training. This will give commanders the opportunity to see the effects of their battlefield decisions and to test their CS/CSS systems.

Equipping and modernizing programs

The Army Reserve has made significant progress toward improving the equipment on-hand (EOH) status of our units during the past few years by procuring key combat support/combat service support equipment. The combination of targeting Army Reserve procurement, purchasing USAR-unique equipment through the Dedicated Procurement Program (DPP), redistributing equipment and increasing depot maintenance funding has raised equipment readiness to new highs. This will greatly enhance our ability to sustain the warfighting force.

Overall, the USAR has an EOH rating of 84 percent, which meets Army deployability standards. The emphasis on equipping the USAR resulted in an overall 10 percent improvement to the wartime required EOH percentage between fiscal years 1994-95.

Goal #2 – Provide truly ready

We used FY 94 Dedicated Procurement Program funds to purchase modern trucks, wreckers, cranes, dump trucks, radios, boats, bath units and other equipment. In FY 95 we concentrated on construction equipment, tactical trucks, equipment enhancement programs, radios, night vision devices and other special and general purpose equipment.

In FY 94 we received a significant increase in funding for maintenance at depots. That allowed us to achieve and sustain greater deployability readiness by repairing and rebuilding more than 4,100 pieces of equipment at depots or contract maintenance facilities for return to USAR units.

The active Army, because of the drawdown, has been redistributing some excess equipment to the Army Reserve. However, since the active Army consists primarily of combat units, its units typically do not have the equipment that Army Reserve combat support and combat service support units need, so this has been of limited usefulness.

Force structure

As a federal organization, the Army Reserve's first responsibility is to the needs of America's Army. The Army Reserve's structure, strength and missions are tailored to make maximum use of its ability to provide combat support and combat service support units and/or personnel on short notice to the active Army wherever they are ordered.

Numerous changes to the Army Reserve's force structure are under way to meet the Army's changing requirements. As America's Army restructures, many more combat support and combat service support functions are migrating to the Army Reserve. Because the Army Reserve is already focused on CS/CSS competencies, we are in a prime position to provide CS/CSS for the Army in training and operational situations. Many of the skills that are in short supply in the active Army are ones that are honed over the years by our citizen-soldiers in their civilian occupations.

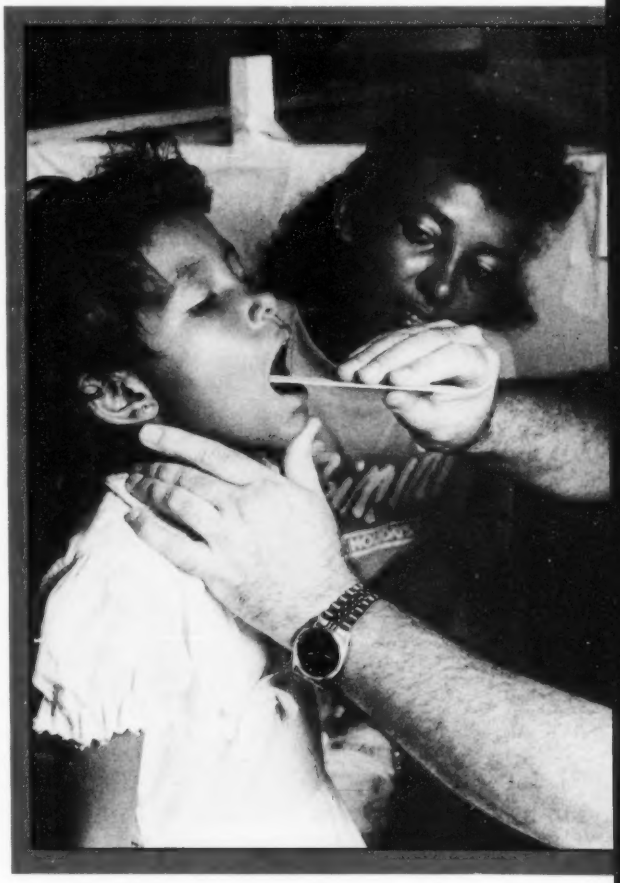
The types of units that comprise the majority of the Army Reserve's structure are those most able to maintain training and readiness within the constraints of Reserve training time and funds. At the same time, these CS/CSS units are vital to the success of any significant deployment. Indeed, some Army Reserve units must be activated to ensure the expeditious deployment of active Army units.

To better serve America's Army, the USARC is reorganizing its command and control headquarters structure. This reorganization will replace the present structure of 20 U.S.-based Army Reserve Commands (ARCOMS) with 10 Regional Support Commands (RSC), reporting directly to HQs, USARC, and three Regional Support Groups (RSG) that will report to regional support commands. Also included in this reorganization is the implementation of a new structure, a "Garrison Support Unit," to assist in the management of active component garrisons during mobilization.

Command and control reorganization will help focus the Army Reserve on its readiness and training missions, reduce redundancy, assist in reaching lower end strength goals and improve our capability to support mobilization.

Active component support

The Army Reserve was there whenever and wherever U.S. forces were involved in recent contingencies overseas, supporting active Army missions.



Operation Uphold Democracy

Key USAR missions in support of the restoration of democracy in Haiti included military police, medical support, civil affairs, movement control and port security, psyops, postal, engineering and aviation

Contingency Force Pool units

support. Over 1,000 Army Reservists served at various locations. Among those units mobilized:

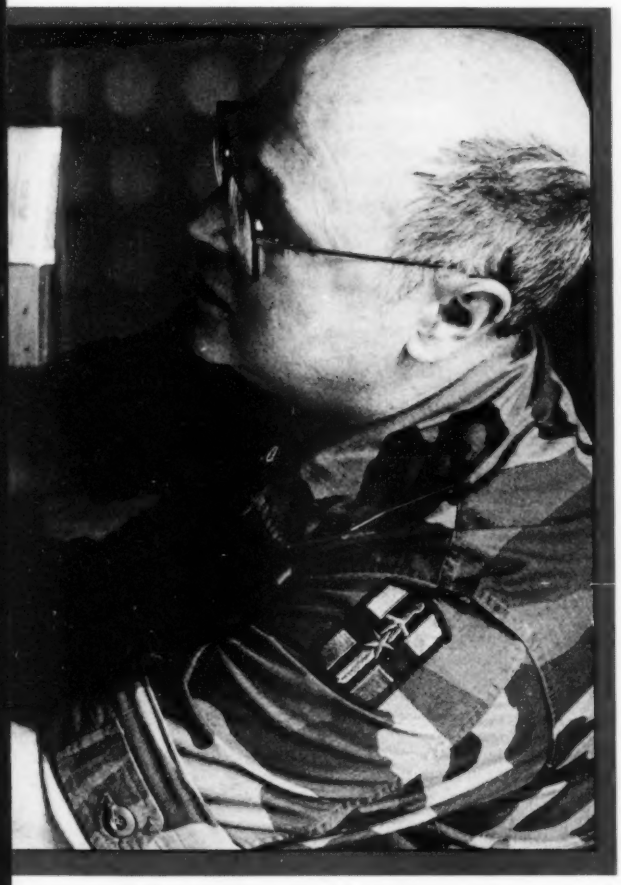
• Nine detachments from six civil affairs units were activated and portions of those elements deployed. One of these detachments was with the 82nd Airborne Division when it was poised to conduct a parachute assault on Haiti. This was the first time an Army Reserve unit had been included with active Army units for an airborne jump in combat.

• Detachments from psychological operations groups deployed to assist in explaining the role of U.S. forces in Haiti.

• One transportation detachment was called up for active duty at Fort Bragg, N.C., to load active Army troops and equipment for deployment to Haiti.

• Facilities engineer detachments deployed to perform facilities assessments and to return generators to service.

• A detachment of lawyers deployed to help restore the Haitian judicial system.



Retrograde Europe

More than 5,000 Army Reservists participated in the Retrograde Europe (RETROEUR) operation in 1994. Army Reservists serviced, repaired and prepared equipment for shipment back to the United States where it was redistributed to other units in the active Army, Army Reserve and Army National Guard. Some of the equipment went to prepositioning sites around the world so that it would be available for contingencies. Some equipment also was sold to allied Armies.

The Army Reserve continued to support Retrograde Europe in 1995 by sending two detachments of Army Reservists for 139-day tours of duty to work in maintenance facilities in Germany.

Except for ODT annual training, Retrograde Europe is currently unfunded for FY 96.

Operation Restore Hope

This effort to provide humanitarian relief in Somalia began in 1993, and USAR soldiers continued to serve as part of the operation during 1994. Army Reservists staffed a postal detachment and provided civil affairs support in Somalia, as well as providing support to several headquarters staffs in the United States.

Operation Provide Promise

Army Reserve riggers from several quartermaster units worked with active Army, German and French soldiers in Rhein Main, Germany, to prepare emergency relief packages of food and medical supply packages for airlift into Bosnia. The supplies provided critical relief to Bosnian civilians during the civil war in that country.

Sinai Peacekeeping Force

Another example of Army Reserve support to an active Army mission is the deployment of the combined active Army/Army Reserve/National Guard battalion to the Multinational Peacekeeping and Observer Force in the Sinai that observes Egypt and Israel maintaining the protocols of the peace treaty they signed in 1981.

As part of what is essentially an infantry battalion, 45 Army Reservists from the IRR and TPU programs are providing general support reconnaissance radar and logistics support.

This is a truly unique unit because it is composed of soldiers from all three of the Army's components. In order to deploy with the unit, the Army Reservists had to complete a stringent training program at Fort McCoy that closely scrutinized their Army skills and physical fitness.

From there they went to Fort Benning for more specific training for their duties in the Sinai.

Domestic support

On the home front, Army Reservists have continued to prove invaluable to America's domestic agenda. Over the past few years we have seen our focus shift

Goal #3 – Retain the skills,

away from deterring global war to preparing for unpredictable regional or local contingencies. The Army Reserve also has become more involved in domestic support. Many of the strengths and skills that helped win the Cold War are now being put to use in helping our civilian communities.

A project that uses one of our core competencies, health care, is taking place in Winslow, Ariz. An Army Reserve unit has set up a Deployable Medical System (DEPMEDS), a field medical facility, to provide medical services to Native Americans from the Navajo and Hopi reservations while their Indian Health Service clinic at Winslow is being renovated.

The U.S. Army Reserve Command responded to a request from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources during 1994 to assist the state in moving and erecting a surplus 60-ton steel truss bridge, known as a Bailey Bridge, purchased from the Marine Corps.

USARC arranged for the 287th Transportation Company from Livingston, Ala., to move the bridge during annual training. The project was completed by Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 391st Engineer Battalion, Greenville, S.C. The 150-foot span over Sweetwater Creek provides access to over 500 acres of park land.

During FY 95, USAR engineers completed 125 domestic action or civil-military construction projects; another 72 domestic construction projects are planned for FY 96.

Counterdrug operations

Army Reserve forces continue to participate in reducing the importation and use of illegal drugs through counterdrug activities and drug demand reduction programs.

During FY 1994 the USARC supported more than 150 counterdrug missions using Army Reservists from Troop Program Units, the Individual Ready Reserve and Individual Mobilization Augmentees. During the year they provided engineering, aviation, intelligence, surveillance, transportation, electronic maintenance and training support to federal Drug Law Enforcement Program agencies both in the United States and overseas.

COMBAT SERVICE SPT (56%)
Medical
Quartermaster
Administration
Supply and Services
Transportation
Maintenance
Chaplain
Judge Advocate
Public Affairs
Civil Affairs
Aviation
Ordnance
Construction Engineer

COMBAT SUPPORT (22%)
Aviation
Construction Engineer
Chemical
Signal
Military Police
Military Intelligence
Psychological Operations

BASE EXPANSION (15%)
Training Divisions
Hospitals
Garrison Support Units
Depot Support
Schools
Port Operations

COMBAT (7%)
Aviation
Combat Engineer
Infantry

The U.S. Army Reserve Command also is working on the drug demand reduction side of the issue with the goal of eliminating drug abuse within the ranks through random testing and education. The Army Reserve is involved in community-oriented anti-drug programs, such as USARC-sponsored camps presenting Army Reservists as positive drug-free role models and becoming involved in the community through presentations, mentoring at-risk children and promoting anti-drug coalitions.

Camps include the 89th ARCOM's "Camp Challenge," the 81st ARCOM's "Camp Wild Cat" and the 90th ARCOM's "The Way Out," in conjunction with Fifth Army and Fort Sam Houston.

Essential to the Army mission

Since its founding in 1908, the Army Reserve has provided trained citizen-soldiers who bring the additional strength and expertise needed for emergencies or special missions. Today our armed forces are becoming smaller and their needs are becoming more varied with each passing day. The Army Reserve's strength and expertise are even more critical to the Army's success in this climate. In response, the Army Reserve is quickly adjusting to its new roles and missions, many of which will give us an even greater opportunity to make a difference to our nation and the world. We are proud that we can make the difference. ★

dedication of our soldiers

Units deploy to Caribbean

THE CALL came in June for 50 soldiers from the 407th Civil Affairs Battalion, Fort Snelling, Minn., to deploy for 179 days to Haiti in support of Operation Uphold Democracy.

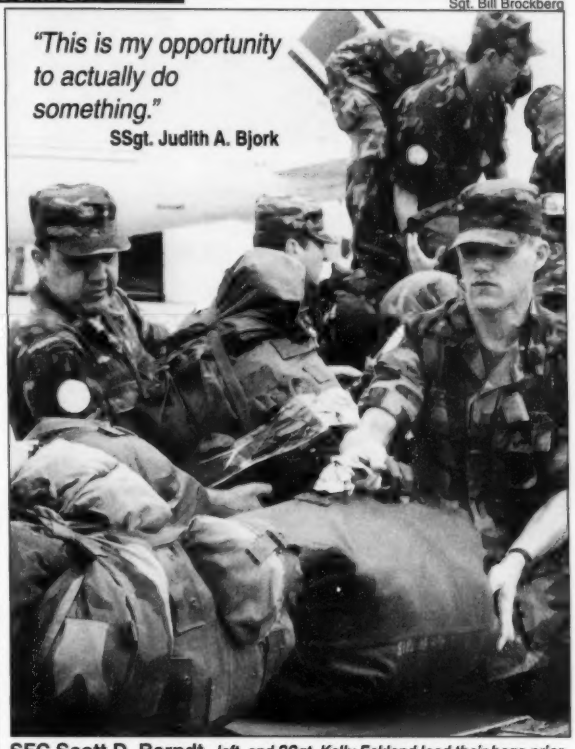
"This is a wake-up call," said SFC Scott D. Berndt, a detachment first sergeant. "The president and Department of the Army have spent money to train us and they are going to get their money's worth."

Also in the Caribbean on long tours are 17 soldiers from the 13th Psychological Operations Battalion, based at Fort Snelling. The 13th Psyops detachment is in Cuba supporting refugee operations.

Prior to deployment, each soldier in the 407th passed the APFT with a minimum 70 points per event and completed a 10-kilometer road march. Both units spent several days at Fort Bragg, N.C., before shipping out of country.

"I joined the service for a reason – to serve my country," said SSgt. Judith A. Bjork of the 407th. "This is my opportunity to actually do something." ★

Sgt. Bill Brockberg



SFC Scott D. Berndt, *left, and SSgt. Kelly Eckland load their bags prior to departing on a 179-day tour to Haiti. "This is a wake-up call," said Berndt.*

Roundup

4145th USARF School

This past summer about 40 students in the 31L course (wire systems installer) learned the art of pole climbing at a million-dollar training facility owned by a civilian firm, Entergy Corporation of Little Rock, Ark.

Students mastered the use of gaffs, or studded metal leggings, to climb a 35-foot pole, learned rescue techniques and how to operate a bucket truck.

"This is the first time we've used the facility," said SFC Carl Brown, an instructor in the 4145th. "This gives (students) about everything they could possibly run into out in the field."

Co. A, 389th Engineer Battalion

Soldier-engineers built a five-classroom school this summer in the village of La Flor, Guatemala, as part of Fuertes Caminos '95 North.

Company A, from Dodgeville, Wis., replaced the old school, which included two open-sided thatched classrooms.

The school was turned over to the village on the unit's last day of annual training in a ceremony broadcast over district radio, complete with speeches and music played by a local band.

1st Bn., 214th Aviation Regiment

Joining forces with active Army soldiers and U.S. Marines, Reservists from this Los Alamitos, Calif., unit went after drug smugglers along the Mexican border.

As part of Operation Counterpunch, the 214th helped civilian law enforcement officials and park rangers patrol the border in Cleveland National Forest.

A major mission for 1/214th was inserting and extracting Marine infantry patrols, which combed the forests looking for drug smugglers and marijuana "farms." The aviation battalion flew a total of 157 missions, many at night.

"It gave me greater respect for the people who fight drugs," said Spc. Ken Kinlaw.

375th Engineer Company

Soldiers in this Marina, Calif., unit showed up for a weekend drill earlier this year and found the training schedule scrapped. Severe flooding in the area prompted state officials to ask that a Bailey Bridge be erected in place of a washed-out span over the Carmel River on heavily-used Route 1.

About 50 soldiers worked on the project Saturday and Sunday, with 30 volunteers returning Monday and Tuesday on active duty for special work status. State workers completed the project later in the week. Some active Army students at the language school in nearby Monterey also pitched in.

The bridge, which spanned a 125-foot gap, saved some residents from making a 250-mile detour. ★

And the winners are!

DA Supply Excellence Awards for 1995

MTOE CATEGORY, COMPANY LEVEL

Winner: 646th Quartermaster Company, Kingwood, W.Va.
Runner-up: 24th Tactical Support Company, Aurora, Colo.
Honorable mention: 4th Tactical Support Company, Sacramento, Calif.

MTOE CATEGORY, BATTALION LEVEL

Winner: 135th Military Intelligence Battalion, Olathe, Kan.
Runner-up: 353rd PsyOp Battalion, Moffet Airfield, Calif.
Honorable mention: 6th Battalion, 159th Aviation Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga.

TDA CATEGORY, COMPANY LEVEL

Winner: Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 89th RSC, Wichita, Kan.

Earn retirement points in an RTU

Reservists caught in the downsizing may find a home in a Reinforcement Training Unit.

RTUs drill for points only, generally one night a week or Saturday mornings. Members train in uniform and earn one retirement point for every two hours of drill.

RTUs, found throughout the United States and overseas, support a TOE or TDA unit, or perform functional-type training (medical, personnel, logistics, recruiting, etc.).

Membership in most RTUs is open to IRR and IMA soldiers of all specialties and ranks.

For information on RTUs, contact your PMO or PMNCO at ARPERCEN.

Q's & A's from the VA

Q. What burial benefits are available to veterans?

A. Most veterans are eligible for a flag, grave marker or headstone, and interment in a national cemetery. A counselor at the Department of Veterans Affairs can furnish eligibility information for each specific benefit. You can call one toll-free at the VA regional office nearest you by dialing (800) 827-1000.

Q. How can I get a replacement DD214?

A. Call your nearest VA regional office at (800) 827-1000. If you have a VA claim file, your DD214 may be in it. If not, the office can help you complete SF 180, which should then be sent to the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132-5100.

Q. Does a VA home loan limit my re-sell rights?

A. No. A veteran may sell the property to a veteran or non-veteran. However, if the loan was closed after March 1, 1988, and it will be assumed, the qualifications of the person assuming the loan must be approved by VA or the lender.

Clark named top DI

SSgt. Bruce Clark of the 100th Training Division in Louisville, Ky., recently was named Army Reserve Drill Sergeant of the Year. Clark received the Meritorious Service Medal and the Army Times Eugene P. Famiglietti Award, named in honor of the newspaper's late editor.

New insignia for QM

Soldiers in the Army Quartermaster Corps have until January 1 to obtain the new regimental distinctive branch insignia. The old brass-colored insignia will no longer be authorized after that date. The new insignia has colored enamel and the motto "Supporting Victory."

ARCAM years change

Units should have received Army Regulation 600-8-22, Military Awards, with an effective date of March 28, 1995. It replaces AR 672-5-1. The new AR includes guidance on the change in the number of years required to receive the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal from four years to three.

IN REVIEW

Warfare in the Classical World by John Warry, University of Oklahoma Press, 1995, 224 pages, $19.95. This illustrated volume traces the evolution of the art of warfare in the Greek and Roman worlds between 1600 B.C. and A.D. 800.

Letters from the Front by Terry L. Hyland and Hugh J. Reilly, Boys Town Press, 1995. A compilation of letters, interviews, news accounts and photographs of alumni from famed Boys Town who served in the military between WWII and the Persian Gulf War.

Witness to War: Vietnam by Maurice Isserman, Perigee, 1995, 211 pages, $12.00. This chronological and compelling history of the Vietnam War includes a wide selection of personal accounts and records from soldiers to presidents.

Mission on the Ho Chi Minh Trail by Richard L. Stevens, University of Oklahoma Press, 1995, 288 pages, $28.95. This is an authentic narrative of jungle combat - and a trip on the mythic hero-path - as told from accounts of seven operations on the trail.

People

Fulbright Scholarship sends Dowd to Russia

When teacher and USAR Spc. **Arleen Dowd** of Oxford, Miss., met a Russian participant at the University of Mississippi's annual Faulkner and Yoknapatawpha Conference in 1982, she became a die-hard Russophile.

A 13-year dream came true this summer when she visited Russia for five weeks on a Fulbright Scholarship, one of 12 U.S. teachers chosen.

Dowd spent five weeks in Russia on a Fulbright Scholarship.

"You can read about Russia in Pushkin or eat borscht in a restaurant here, but nothing can replace firsthand experience," said the Oxford Middle School teacher.

Dowd expanded her interest in Russia through the Army Reserve. In 1993 she completed Russian studies at the military's Defense Language Institute, Monterey, Calif. She's currently a Russian linguist in the 335th Military Intelligence Company (CEWI), Louisville, Ky.

Fifth Army chaplain wins essay contest

Maj. **John F. Andrews**, an Active Guard Reserve chaplain at Fifth Army, won the 1995 George Washington Honor Medal for his essay "Prepared and Proud." The medal is presented annually by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge and the Military Order of the Purple Heart. Andrews also received a U.S. flag desk set and a $50 U.S. Savings Bond. The medal, which depicts George Washington kneeling in prayer at Valley Forge, was particularly meaningful to Andrews as an Army chaplain.

Make that a two-mile run ... times 13

Lt. Col. **Len Kachinsky** of Neenah, Wis., recently completed Grandma's Marathon in his favorite running attire – the Army P.T. uniform. The Duluth, Minn., race was Kachinsky's 17th 26-miler since 1989. He took up running as an ROTC cadet at Ripon College. Now it's a passion. Kachinsky runs about 90 miles a week. "Most mornings I'm up around 5:30," said Kachinsky, an attorney in the Army Reserve. An average run is between 10 and 13 miles. "It's a good way to keep the weight down." He wants to qualify for the Boston Marathon and is within minutes of doing so for his age group. As for the Army P.T. test, he calls the two-mile run "a warm-up." But, then, don't we all.

Kachinsky at the halfway mark of Grandma's Marathon.

Rounds is congratulated by Maj. Gen. Joe Ernst, former deputy commander of the 90th ARCOM.

Rounds earns applause

Sgt. **Lilia J. Rounds** of the 90th Reserve Command was recently named San Antonio's outstanding Army Reserve NCO at the 1995 Armed Forces Week NCO Awards luncheon. A Reservist for four years, Rounds is the finance NCO for the 4164th U.S. Army Reserve Forces School.

Ahhhh, summer at Fort McCoy

For many Army Reservists, the year is not complete without two weeks in 'beautiful' Fort McCoy, Wisconsin.

The headquarters ***building at Fort McCoy, Wis. This huge USAR installation trains over 130,000 soldiers annually.***

Story by CSM John Rucynski

The most often asked questions about Fort McCoy are: "Where is it?" and "What does it do for the Army?"

Fort McCoy, an Army Reserve installation, is situated in the west-central part of Wisconsin, 40 miles east of the Mississippi River. It is the only Army installation in the upper Midwest that can provide the full spectrum of individual and collective training for combat, combat support and combat service support personnel.

Fort McCoy encompasses 60,000 acres, making it one of the largest support installations, geographically, in the United States. It is a major mobilization site for preparing and deploying Army National Guard and USAR units. It is the "parent" installation for the management of four USAR subinstallations: Fort Pickett, Va.; Fort Devens, Mass.; Parks Reserve Forces Training Area and Fort Hunter Liggett, both in California. Including Fort McCoy, these installations train more than 250,000 reserve component soldiers annually.

Fort McCoy's heritage dates to 1909, when the installation first was used by the Army. Today, Fort McCoy supports the year-round training of approximately 130,000 active and reserve component military personnel from all branches of the armed services.

Its cantonment area is a multi-million dollar, self-contained city consisting of more than 1,000 buildings. The installation's 43 training and maneuver areas encompass more than 46,000 acres and provide unique opportunities for field, tactical and specialty training. An additional 67,000 acres are available for training use in neighboring counties through land-lease agreements. Fort McCoy's 39 ranges and 8,000-acre impact area can accommodate weapons ranging from the M-16 rifle to the Abrams tank.

Fort McCoy offers the Army Reserve a diverse opportunity to train soldiers and noncommissioned officers in one location. The installation's superb geographic location, quality terrain, four-season climate and state-of-the-art training facilities offer significant training opportunities. These include:

- A multipurpose training range for armor, mechanized infantry and combat aviation units;
- An air-to-ground impact area;
- Tactical landing sites which can accommodate aircraft as large as the C-130;
- The Army Reserve Readiness Training Center;
- The U.S. Army Reserve Noncommissioned Officer Academy.

Fort McCoy also has medical and maintenance Regional Training Sites, the 4th Reserve Forces Intelligence School and the Regional Training Brigade, which provides lanes training to combat arms units in the National Guard.

This 60,000-acre USAR installation is one of the largest support sites in the U.S.

In 1995, this premier training facility won the small-installation category of the annual Army Communities of Excellence competition. In large part, the award reflects the installation's long-standing tradition of providing those who work, train and live at Fort McCoy with the best possible training opportunities, quality of life services and facilities. ★

Soldier finally gets his medals

Army Air Corps veteran recognized 50 years after participation in European campaigns

Story by Ted Bartimus
Photo by Sgt. Lan Dalat

Eugene Eberhardt *receives the WWII campaign medals he earned as a member of the 492nd Bomber Squadron. Maj. Gen. Stephen Bisset, commander, 63rd ARCOM, makes the presentation.*

It started with an offhand "I'll show you mine, now you show me yours."

Col. James Collins, commander of the 1394th Deployment Support Brigade, was having a casual chat with his father-in-law, Eugene Eberhardt of Solana Beach, Calif., when the topic of combat medals came up.

"He asked me how many campaign stars I had," Collins said. "And I counted them up and said I had five. He said, 'Well, I've got you beat. I've got six.'"

"I asked him where his campaign stars were," Collins added. "He said he never got them."

Unexpectedly, this show-me exchange between the Vietnam and World War II veterans turned into more than a breezy tete-a-tete.

"That's when I started the action," said Collins, also a veteran of the Persian Gulf War. After some research, he chased down the appropriate paperwork and eventually obtained the World War II medals for his father-in-law, a retired firefighter.

> "Sometimes I think of the past and how everything turned out, and I wonder, too, if Hitler had won, what this world would be like today."

Collins and 63rd ARCOM commander Maj. Gen. Stephen Bisset presented the medals to Eberhardt during a recent 1394th ceremony at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

"He didn't know that a general officer was going to assist in presenting him his medals until the general walked through the door," Collins said.

After Bisset and Collins pinned the medals to Eberhardt's chest, the recipient spoke to the 1394th soldiers, guests and family about his experiences in WWII.

Eberhardt served more than three and a half years with the Army Air Corps' 492nd Bomber Squadron, reaching the rank of staff sergeant. He took part in the Normandy invasion and in January 1945 moved into Germany.

"Those I knew well are all gone now," Eberhardt said.

"Sometimes I think of the past and how everything turned out," he said. "I wonder, too, if Hitler had won, what would this world be like today." ★

MAILCALL

When does a retirement year end?

AS A 20-YEAR MEMBER OF THE Army Reserve, I need the correct ruling on establishing a Retirement Year End date when entering the USAR from active duty.

I received an early-out for employment and on Nov. 28, 1972, was transferred to the Army Reserve Control Group. On March 14, 1973, I joined a TPU and was told by the unit administrator that my RYE date was Nov. 28.

Recently ARPERCEN updated my records and changed my RYE. How can a RYE date be changed after being considered valid and correct for 22 years?

SFC Gerald A. Zitoli
Little Falls, N.Y.

Your RYE date should be Nov. 27. For Privacy Act reasons, I could not discuss your particular case with the Retirement Activities Division at ARPERCEN. You should call them at (800) 325-8311.

Here's the basics on RYE, as outlined in AR 140-185. A retirement year begins the day a soldier enters the reserve component, whether coming off active duty or re-entry after a break in service. The RYE date is 365 days after entry into the USAR. For example, in your case, you transferred to the USAR on Nov. 28; your RYE date should be Nov. 27, assuming you had no break in service since.

Effective Oct. 1, 1995, the rule changed for soldiers entering the USAR off active duty. The RYE date for those soldiers will be determined based on the date they entered active duty, and will not be affected by transferring to the USAR. That change will not be grandfathered, meaning it will not affect you or any soldier who made the switch prior to Oct. 1, 1995.

It's not policies. It's leadership.

IN RESPONSE TO SGT. DORALYN Smith's letter (Spring 1995) regarding the transfer of all females in her military police combat support company to a single platoon and then kept in the rear during operations, this "reassignment" was not done to appease any current policy of the Army at the time. Nor, as it was claimed at the time, an attempt to be "culturally sensitive" to the Saudi people.

As the sole female MP-qualified officer in the battalion that Sgt. Smith's company was detached from, I fielded the complaints by these and other women in that battalion in regards to the differences in how they were being treated and how the males were treated. As a battalion operations officer with daily contact with my counterparts at the 16th MP Brigade, I was told how, when the brigade commander was asked about leaving his female military police behind, his reply was straight and to the point: "All military police will move forward with their assigned units."

The restriction of the females to a rear platoon was the result of misogynistic attitudes present in the battalion that gave up the company and the command that took operational control of the company.

This "special treatment" eroded morale and affected mission capability. The attitude "modeled" by the command and staff that the women couldn't hack it, or needed to be protected, encouraged insubordination, and on several occasions, created an environment so hostile toward women that junior soldiers were heard threatening their female team and squad leaders, because "they didn't have to take orders from women." This "I don't have to listen to a woman" attitude was also displayed by some senior NCOs and junior lieutenants.

In 1990, those seven soldiers were authorized to move forward and fight with their company, like many women of other military police units in the Gulf, in Panama and in Grenada before them.

Policies will not ensure Sgt. Smith and other female soldiers are allowed to do the job they have been trained for. Leaders will.

Capt. Victoria A. Hudson
Bridgeport, Conn.

Females were part of every mission.

I AM A MEMBER OF THE 79TH MP Co. (CS) out of Rochester, Minn. Our soldiers, female and male alike, were part of every mission assigned our unit in Desert Storm. At least 15 females, to include an attached female medic, went forward with the unit. All served in their positions as trained, down to three-man teams (eat, sleep, work). I have often wondered how many females went forward? Why would any unit wish to leave one-fourth of its strength behind?

Ask an MP how it is to sleep in a Humvee 200 miles from nowhere in a cold rain, more than three weeks from your last shower. Then ask a female MP how it feels to be asked if she spent the war in a laundry unit in Riyadh.

SSgt. Mary Arndt
Mason City, Iowa

Don't forget IMA and IRR soldiers.

I READ WITH GREAT INTEREST Maj. Gen. Baratz's article "Staying Ready and Relevant" in the Summer 1995 issue. His emphasis toward Troop

Program Units and their transformations was hard to miss. This left me with questions regarding his intent for priority and utilization of Individual Ready Reservists and Individual Mobilization Augmentees.

I believe if you poll the active component you will find these Reservists fill a critical role in future contingency planning and execution. Given the reductions within the active component, it is virtually impossible for most Army major commands to support 24-hour operations in their crisis action centers without robust participation of IMA, and in some cases, IRR soldiers.

There is no doubt that if we are to be an effective military organization we must be ready to support all missions we are likely to be assigned. IMA and IRR soldiers are an integral part of the military organization and they cannot be ignored in the USAR plan for utilization and resourcing, both manpower levels and training.

As a practical matter, the active component is the Army Reserve's "customer." We must recognize what our "customer" wants us to bring to the next contingency.

Maj. Jerold A. Wood
Woodbridge, Va.

Maj. Gen. Baratz is well aware of the important contributions individual USAR soldiers make to the Army. However, limited training resources force him to set training priorities. The readiness of early deploying USAR units is a higher priority for him and our "customer" than is the training of individual, non-unit soldiers.

Age should not end a career.

I UNDERSTAND THE CURRENT restrictions and regulations pertaining to age limitations on commissioned officers, but I disagree with their pertinence. We are starting to break down sex barriers by allowing women into many formerly all-male jobs. Now, shouldn't we also eliminate age barriers for soldiers?

You printed a good example of this in the letter "Can I resign my commission?" (Summer 1995). Here we see that the Army has invested vast resources into an individual who presumably did an excellent job. Now he's hit that magical age when the Army has determined that this man, with a wealth of experience and expertise, should be put to pasture.

I know that officers are put to pasture for reasons of less than competitive performance, but age should never be an issue here!

With all the budgetary woes facing this nation, isn't it about time that the Department of Defense re-examine its policies concerning personnel management and get the best value for its resources?

SSgt. John Kimball
St. Louis, Mo.

We want to hear from you. Write ARMY RESERVE Magazine, Attn: Mailcall, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 305, Arlington, VA 22209-1805. We can't print every letter, but we'll try to present a cross-section of views, opinions and questions of general interest. Your letter may be edited to conserve space.

at ease

As a negotiator, he had ice in his veins, but his tail betrayed him.

ARMY SHORTS

PRECOMMAND LOGISTICS COURSE OFFERED

The U.S. Army Logistics Management College at Fort Lee, Va., conducts a two-week combat service support precommand course for reserve component officers.

Majors (P), lieutenant colonels and colonels are eligible to attend if they have been selected to command multifunctional groups or battalions.

For more information, call Lt. Col. John Gerhard at the college, (804) 765-4636.

NEW USAR CENTER OPENS

A new $9.6 million U.S. Army Reserve Center opened recently at Fort Richardson, Alaska.

The center will be home to the 813th Engineer Battalion, 1984th U.S. Army Hospital, 4960th USAR School and the U.S. Army Garrison Individual Mobilization Augmentee Detachment.

FLORIDA GETS NEW VA MEDICAL CENTER

A new 520-bed Veterans Administration medical center opened this summer in West Palm Beach, Fla., bringing to 172 the number of VA hospitals nationwide.

It is the first new VA medical center built in 23 years that is not a replacement facility. The center's outpatient workload is expected to reach more than 800 patients per day.

USAR OFFICERS EXCEL AT CIOR COMPETITION

Several U.S. Army Reservists won individual and team honors at the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) military competition held recently in Italy.

USA three-man Team 4, which included 1st Lt. James Benning, earned the highest overall score in the grueling competition, commonly called the military mini-olympics. Eleven NATO nations participated.

In the women's division, 1st Lt. Kim Moros' team placed second overall. Other winners:

Lt. Col. Jon A. Nealon, second, individual rifle event.

1st. Lt. Scott Christie, second, team first aid event.

Capts. Robert Thompson and Clai Gardner, third, Veterans category (along with Nealon).

MREs FOR A MONTH?

According to the Surgeon General, soldiers can eat MREs without ill effect for 21 straight days.

Previously the policy had been for soldiers to consume Meals-Ready-To-Eat as the sole source of subsistence for no more than 10 days. Following Operation Desert Storm senior logistics officials asked the Surgeon General to review the policy. The revised policy is based on extensive biochemical evaluations of soldiers eating MREs for 30 days during field training. No degradation of performance or nutritional deficit were found before 21 days. When available, supplemental bread, milk and fresh fruit were recommended.

" Timber-r-r!"

WILLIE & JOE

Bill Mauldin achieved international fame as the youngest person ever to win a Pulitzer Prize with his famous World War II editorial cartoons. Though Willie and Joe were soldiers, service members of all branches could see themselves in their cartoons. Now 50 years after Mauldin brought Willie and Joe to the pages of the Stars and Stripes newspaper, they speak again to a new generation.

NURSING JOURNAL WANTS STORIES

The Journal of Military Nursing and Research, a new magazine oriented toward the military nurse, seeks manuscripts from Army Reserve nurses.

The publication's goal is to serve the clinical and scholarly publishing needs of the military nursing professional. The editorial content will be written by active and reserve military nurses and Veterans Administration and U.S. Public Health Service nurses.

For additional information and writer's guidelines call (800) 779-5667.

MILITARY HIGHEST IN '95 GALLUP POLL

Of the institutions tracked by the Gallup Poll, Americans in 1995 had most confidence in the military.

Sixty-four percent of those surveyed said they had either a "great deal" or "quite a lot" of confidence in the military.The military also ranked highest in 1994.

Second in this year's poll was the police with 58 percent, followed by the church (57 percent) and the presidency at 45 percent.

Only 8 percent said they had "very little" or no confidence in the military.

NON-RESIDENT CGSOC ADDS VIDEO TELETRAINING

This academic year's non-resident Command and General Staff Officers Course option will offer some Phase I and III instruction via video teletraining from Fort Leavenworth.

One hour of the four-hour weeknight classes will feature an active duty instructor on VTT, which allows student interaction.

Officers must be a promotable captain or major and CAS3 graduate to enroll in CGSOC.

Phases I and III run October through May either one night a week or one weekend per month. Phases II and IV are resident two-week courses in the summer. CGSOC can also be taken by correspondence.

For information, contact the School of Corresponding Studies at Fort Leavenworth, DSN 720-3401/3340 or commercial (913) 758-3401/3340.

RESERVISTS WIN HONORS AT EUROPEAN EVENT

Lt. Col. Thomas Nelson and 1st Lt. Anna Geisen won individual honors recently at the 13th Annual Interallied Marksmanship Competition sponsored by the French Army in Speyer, Germany.

Geisen had the highest female individual score for the competition's three events: grenade toss, pistol firing and rifle firing. Nelson earned the fourth highest individual score for males.

Nelson's team, from the 7th U.S. Army Reserve Command in Europe, placed fifth overall. Other team members were Col. Donald G. Conaway, Capt. John D. Manning, MSgt. Joseph A. Catone and SFC James D. Fitts.

Geisen's team, also from the 7th ARCOM, included Lt. Col. Wanda A. Arceneaux, MSgt. Brenda D. Lantrip, Sgt. Lynda M. Handy and Sgt. Eileen T. McRae.

AAFES SALES FLYERS AVAILABLE

Upon request, Reservists and retirees in the United States can receive AAFES sales flyers in the mail.

To get on the AAFES mailing list call Ms. Rhonda Osborne, DSN 967-2960 or commercial (214) 312-2960.

CONNELLY AWARD WINNERS NAMED

Company A, 841st Engineer Battalion, 81st ARCOM, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was the USAR winner in the 1995 Connelly Awards competition for food service.

Runner-up was the 318th Maintenance Company, State College, Pa.

ARPERCEN GETS NEW COMMANDER

Col. Norman S. Brinsley assumed command of the U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center in a July 21, 1995, ceremony on ARPERCEN grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

Brinsley had been ARPERCEN's deputy commander since November 1994. Previous assignments include positions with Second Army, 86th ARCOM, U.S Army Infantry Center, 22nd Support Command and the USAR Readiness Training Center.

He holds a Master's of Business Administration in finance and marketing from the University of Chicago and is a graduate of the Army War College.

Brinsley replaced Col. John W. Frost, who moved to the Pentagon.

Butterbars worn with pride

"The emotion started when I asked my dad to give me my first salute," said 2nd Lt. Robert K. Aas. "He overwhelmed me when he asked to have my grandfathers' bars pinned on me."

Aas was recently commissioned from the ROTC program at North Dakota State University, Fargo. The bars pinned on his uniform at the commissioning ceremony were worn by his grandfathers during WWII.

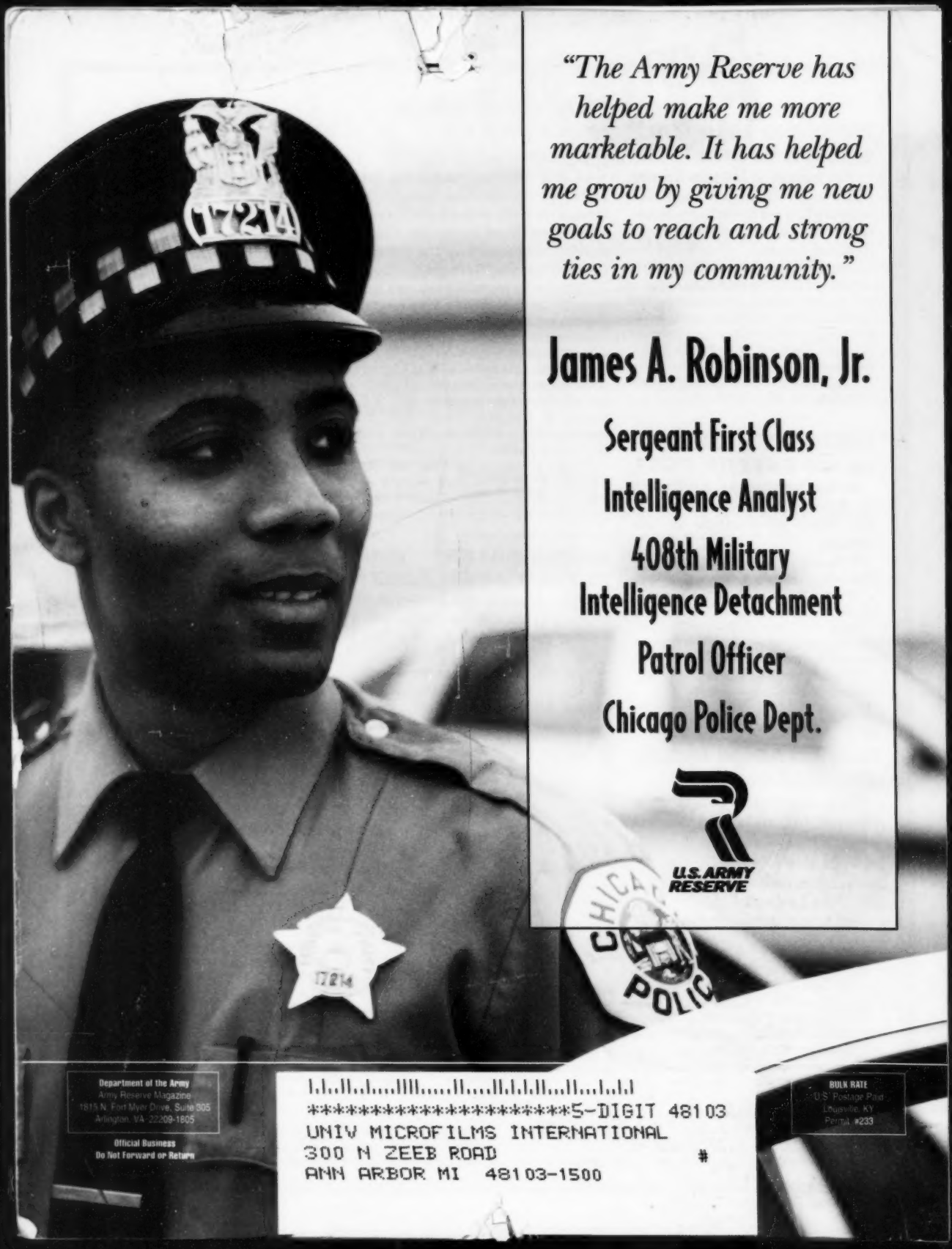
"I knew about my family's history, but I was unaware my dad had those lieutenant bars," said Aas. His father, Robert, is a retired master sergeant.

One grandfather, Kenneth Sutherland, served with the 45th Division in Italy. He stayed in the Army after WWII and his unit was one of the first sent to the Korean conflict in 1950. He was killed in action in 1951.

Aas' other grandfather, Ernest Aas, was injured twice during WWII and received the Silver Star for valor. He died in 1978.

"It was an honor," said Aas of the commissioning ceremony. "My dad and uncle also served in the Army and I want to carry on the third generation of Army tradition with that same honor."

Sgt. Bill Brockberg



"The Army Reserve has helped make me more marketable. It has helped me grow by giving me new goals to reach and strong ties in my community."

James A. Robinson, Jr.

Sergeant First Class

Intelligence Analyst

408th Military Intelligence Detachment

Patrol Officer

Chicago Police Dept.

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